

选择性头部亚低温治疗新生儿 缺氧缺血性脑病的疗效和安全性

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【摘要】 目的 探讨选择性头部亚低温(SBH)治疗中重度新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)的疗效和安全性,以及SBH治疗对血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)和中枢神经特异蛋白S100的影响。**方法** 选择2015年1月至2017年6月蚌埠医学院第一附属医院新生儿重症加强治疗病房(NICU)收治的中重度HIE患儿42例,经患儿监护人同意后按随机数字表法分为SBH治疗组和常规治疗组。常规治疗组给予传统的“三对症”和“三支持”治疗,并辅以促进神经细胞生长的药物等。SBH治疗组在传统治疗的基础上,于出生6h内进行SBH治疗,使鼻咽部温度维持在33.0~34.5℃,直肠温度维持在34.5~35.0℃。收集两组患儿的性别、胎龄、出生体重、年龄、5 min新生儿窒息评分(Apgar评分)、新生儿急性生理学评分围生期补充评分Ⅱ(SNAPPEⅡ)等一般临床资料。主要结局指标为患儿住院病死率、随访至15月龄严重伤残率,以及出生28d新生儿行为神经测定(NBNA)评分和15月龄贝利婴幼儿发展量表(BSID)评分[包括智力发育指数(MDI)评分和心理运动发育指数(PDI)评分];次要结局指标为患儿治疗前后血清NSE和S100蛋白水平。记录两组患儿不良事件的发生情况。**结果** 42例HIE患儿中,排除严重先天性畸形和血小板计数(PLT) $<50\times 10^9/L$ 各1例,共入组40例;在随访过程中,SBH及常规治疗组分别有2例失访或结局不明,最终两组各有18例患儿纳入分析。两组患儿性别、胎龄、出生体重、年龄、5 min Apgar评分和SNAPPEⅡ评分等基线资料比较差异均无统计学意义,说明两组基线资料均衡可比。SBH治疗组患儿15月龄严重伤残发生率显著低于常规治疗组[5.6%(1/18)比44.4%(8/18), $P<0.05$];住院期间常规治疗组死亡1例,SBH治疗组无一例患儿死亡。与常规治疗组相比,SBH治疗组患儿出生28d NBNA评分平均提高2.9分[95%可信区间(95%CI)=1.0~4.8],15月龄BSID评分明显改善,MDI评分平均提高11.8分(95%CI=4.3~19.3),PDI评分平均提高12.4分(95%CI=2.5~22.3),两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。治疗3d后,两组患儿血清NSE、S100蛋白均较治疗前明显下降[常规治疗组NSE($\mu\text{g/L}$): 30.15 ± 15.18 比 31.32 ± 14.75 ,S100(ng/L): $387.5(273.3, 573.0)$ 比 $890.0(590.5, 1162.5)$;SBH治疗组NSE($\mu\text{g/L}$): 29.09 ± 16.22 比 32.25 ± 15.43 ,S100(ng/L): $402.5(302.2, 580.5)$ 比 $842.0(462.3, 1200.5)$,均 $P<0.05$];但两组患儿间血清NSE、S100蛋白水平比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。两组均无严重心律失常、大静脉血栓形成或无法纠正的低血压等严重不良事件发生;且常规治疗与SBH治疗两组患儿窦性心动过缓、硬肿症、血糖紊乱、全身性感染等一般不良事件发生率比较差异亦无统计学意义[16.7%(3/18)比11.1%(2/18),5.6%(1/18)比5.6%(1/18),22.2%(4/18)比11.1%(2/18),5.6%(1/18)比5.6%(1/18),均 $P>0.05$]。**结论** SBH治疗中重度HIE患儿可显著提高出生28d NBNA评分及15月龄BSID评分,降低严重伤残率,但尚未证实其能降低病死率。与常规治疗相比,SBH治疗对血清NSE、S100蛋白水平的改善并无显著优势,提示SBH并不能通过抑制神经细胞凋亡、促进神经细胞修复的机制达到脑保护作用。

【关键词】 亚低温治疗; 新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病; 中枢神经特异蛋白S100; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶

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Efficacy and safety of selective brain hypothermia therapy on neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of selective brain hypothermia (SBH) in the treatment of neonates with moderate or severe neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), and the effect of SBH treatment on serum levels of neuron-specific enolase (NSE) and central nervous specific protein S100. **Methods** A prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted. From January 2015 to June 2017, 42 children with moderate to severe HIE in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College were enrolled, and they were randomly divided into SBH treatment group and routine treatment group after obtaining the consent of the guardian

of the children. The children in routine treatment group were given the traditional symptomatic supportive treatment, supplemented by drugs to promote nerve cell growth. On the basis of traditional treatment, the children in the SBH treatment group were given SBH treatment within 6 hours after birth. The nasopharyngeal temperature was maintained at 33.0–34.5 °C and the rectal temperature was maintained at 34.5–35.0 °C. The general clinical data of the two groups including gender, gestational age, birth weight, age, 5-minute neonatal asphyxia score (Apgar score), score for neonatal acute physiology perinatal extension version II (SNAPPE II) were collected. The primary outcomes were hospitalized death, severe disability at 15 months of age, neonatal behavioral neurological assessment (NBNA) score at 28 days of age, and Bayley scales of infant development (BSID) score [including mental development index (MDI) score and psychomotor development index (PDI) score] at 15 months of age at follow-up. The secondary outcomes were serum levels of NSE and S100 protein. The occurrences of adverse events in the two groups were recorded. **Results** Among 42 HIE children, 1 child of severe congenital malformation and 1 child of platelet count (PLT) $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ were excluded, and 40 children were enrolled in the study group. During the follow-up period, 2 children of SBH treatment group and 2 children of routine treatment group were lost or the outcome was unknown. Finally, 18 children of each group were enrolled in the analysis. There was no significant difference in the baseline data of gender, gestational age, birth weight, age, 5-minute Apgar score or SNAPPE II score between the two groups, indicating that the baseline data of the two groups were balanced and comparable. The incidence of severe disability in the SBH treatment group was significantly lower than that in the routine treatment group [5.6% (1/18) vs. 44.4% (8/18), $P < 0.05$]. There was 1 child death in the routine treatment group and no death in the SBH treatment group. Compared with the routine treatment group, the 28-day NBNA score of the SBH treatment group was increased by 2.9 [95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 1.0–4.8], BSID score at 15 months of age was improved significantly, MDI score was increased by 11.8 (95%CI = 4.3–19.3), and PDI score was increased by 12.4 (95%CI = 2.5–22.3), with significant differences between the two groups (all $P < 0.05$). After 3 days of treatment, the serum NSE and S100 protein levels in both groups were significantly decreased as compared with those before treatment [NSE ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 30.15 \pm 15.18 vs. 31.32 \pm 14.75, S100 (ng/L): 387.5 (273.3, 573.0) vs. 890.0 (590.5, 1162.5) in routine treatment group; NSE ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 29.09 \pm 16.22 vs. 32.25 \pm 15.43, S100 (ng/L): 402.5 (302.2, 580.5) vs. 842.0 (462.3, 1200.5) in SBH treatment group, all $P < 0.05$]. There was no significant difference in serum NSE or S100 protein level between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). There was no serious adverse event such as arrhythmia, large vein thrombosis or irreducible hypotension in both groups, and there was no significant difference in the incidence of general adverse events such as sinus bradycardia, scleredema, blood glucose disorder, or systemic infection between the two groups [16.7% (3/18) vs. 11.1% (2/18), 5.6% (1/18) vs. 5.6% (1/18), 22.2% (4/18) vs. 11.1% (2/18), 5.6% (1/18) vs. 5.6% (1/18), all $P > 0.05$]. **Conclusions** SBH treatment could significantly increase the NBNA score at 28 days of birth and BSID score at 15 months of age, reduce the incidence of severe disability in moderate and severe HIE children, but it was not proved that SBH could reduce the mortality. Compared with routine treatment, SBH treatment had no significant superiority on improving the levels of serum NSE and S100 protein, suggesting that SBH could not protect the brain by inhibiting the apoptosis of nerve cells and promoting the repair of nerve cells.

【Key words】 Mild hypothermia; Neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Central nervous specific protein S100; Neuron-specific enolase

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新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)是由围生期窒息引起的脑损伤综合征,在发达国家发病率约0.16%,在发展中国家可高达1.49%^[1]。轻度HIE预后良好,但中重度HIE是导致新生儿期死亡和儿童期严重伤残(脑性瘫痪、智力低下等)的主要原因之一^[2-3]。传统“三对症”和“三支持”治疗对中重度患儿疗效差,神经系统后遗症严重,给个人、家庭和社会造成沉重负担。选择性头部亚低温(SBH)治疗是人工诱导脑深部易损区、基底节温度降低至32~34 °C,从而起到脑保护作用,但其具体保护机制尚不明确。

神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)是一种糖酵解酶,是神经元损伤非常敏感的标志物,主要存在于神经元和神经内分泌细胞的胞质中。S100蛋白是中枢神经特异蛋白,主要集中于中枢神经系统的星型胶质细胞和垂体前叶细胞内,为神经胶质细胞的标

志蛋白。HIE发生时,神经元、胶质细胞的细胞膜受到破坏,胞质中NSE、S100蛋白释放入脑脊液,因血脑屏障破坏(或血脑屏障发育不成熟),脑脊液中的NSE、S100蛋白进入血液,导致血液中NSE、S100蛋白含量也随之升高^[4-5]。血中NSE和S100蛋白含量通常较少,在相应神经细胞损伤时血中含量增加,所以血清中这两种指标的变化能及时反映神经细胞受损状态。本研究拟探讨SBH治疗HIE的临床疗效及安全性,观察SBH治疗前后血清NSE、S100蛋白水平的变化,以期阐明SBH治疗HIE时是否有抑制神经细胞凋亡、促进神经细胞修复的作用,为SBH与其他神经保护剂的联合治疗提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象:采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法,选择2015年1月至2017年6月蚌埠医学院第一附属

医院新生儿重症加强治疗病房(NICU)收治的中重度 HIE 患儿 42 例,经患儿监护人同意后,用随机数字表将纳入患儿分为 SBH 治疗组和常规治疗组。

1.1.1 纳入标准:胎龄 ≥ 36 周,出生体重 > 1800 g,同时满足以下情况:①存在胎儿宫内窘迫的证据;②存在新生儿窒息的证据;③出生 6 h 内入院且存在中重度 HIE 的临床表现或振幅整合脑电图(aEEG)脑功能监测异常的证据。其中①、②、③证据的标准参照《实用新生儿学》制定的 HIE 诊断标准^[6]。

1.1.2 排除标准:①出生 6 h 后入院患儿;②严重先天性畸形;③颅脑创伤或中重度颅内出血;④全身性先天性感染;⑤有自发性出血倾向或血小板计数(PLT) $< 50 \times 10^9/L$;⑥结局不明。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经过蚌埠医学院第一附属医院医学伦理委员会审查批准(审批号:BYFY-2014KY05),入选患儿的监护人均签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 常规治疗组:参照《实用新生儿学》HIE 治疗方法给予传统的“三对症”(控制惊厥、降颅压、消除脑干症状)和“三支持”(维持良好的通气、换气功能,使血气保持在正常范围;维持各器官血液灌注,使心率及血压保持在正常范围;维持血糖水平在正常高值(5 mmol/L))处理,并辅以促进神经细胞生长的药物等治疗^[6]。

1.2.2 SBH 治疗组:除给予对症支持等常规治疗措施外,于患儿出生 6 h 内采用医疗专用控温仪进行 SBH 治疗。参照《亚低温治疗新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病方案(2011)》推荐方案^[7],使鼻咽部温度维持在 33.5~34.0℃(可接受范围 33.0~34.5℃)、直肠温度维持在 34.5~35.0℃。SBH 治疗过程中严密监测体温、心率、呼吸、血压、血氧饱和度、血糖及皮肤颜色等,并监测可能发生的不良事件。对于发生不良事件经干预后不能继续进行 SBH 治疗者,应及时终止 SBH 治疗并移出本研究。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 一般资料:记录 HIE 患儿的性别、胎龄、出生体重、年龄、5 min 新生儿窒息评分(Apgar 评分)、新生儿急性生理学评分围生期补充评分 II (SNAPPE II)等一般临床资料。

1.3.2 主要结局指标:记录患儿

的住院病死率、随访至 15 月龄严重伤残率,以及出生 28 d 新生儿行为神经测定(NBNA)评分和 15 月龄贝利婴幼儿发展量表(BSID)评分。严重伤残指患儿发生脑性瘫痪、癫痫、智力低下或共济失调中任何一项。NBNA 评分总分为 40 分, < 35 分为异常^[8]。BSID 评分用智力发育指数(MDI)和心理运动发育指数(PDI)表示;MDI 或 PDI < 80 分判定为发育迟缓^[9]。

1.3.3 次要结局指标:记录患儿出生后 1 d 和 4 d,即治疗前和治疗 3 d 血清 NSE 及 S100 蛋白水平。

1.3.4 不良事件:记录患儿治疗 14 d 内不良事件的发生情况^[10]。①严重不良事件:严重心律失常(如非窦性或二联心律);大静脉血栓形成;无法纠正的低血压(充分补液和输注多巴胺 $\geq 20 \mu g \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot min^{-1}$ 仍然无法纠正)。②一般不良事件:窦性心动过缓、硬肿症、血糖紊乱、全身性感感染(血液、脑脊液或尿液细菌培养阳性)。

1.4 统计学处理:使用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量资料若服从正态分布则以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 *t* 检验,若差异有统计学意义,则计算差值的均数和 95% 可信区间(95%CI);若不服从正态分布则以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以率(%)表示,组间比较采用 Fisher 精确概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料(表 1):42 例 HIE 患儿中,严重先天性畸形 1 例,PLT $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ 1 例,均予以排除,共 40 例纳入研究;在随访过程中,SBH 及常规治疗组分别有 2 例失访或结局不明,最终实际纳入患儿 36 例,SBH 治疗组和常规治疗组各 18 例。两组患儿性别、胎龄、出生体重、年龄、5 min Apgar 评分和 SNAPPE II 评分等基线资料比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),说明两组基线资料均衡,具有可比性。

表 1 不同治疗方法两组中重度 HIE 患儿的一般临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		胎龄 (周, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	出生体重 (g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	年龄 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5 min Apgar 评 分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SNAPPE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性					
常规组	18	13	5	38.7 \pm 2.6	3 254 \pm 397	2.6 \pm 1.2	5.4 \pm 2.9	36.8 \pm 7.8
SBH 组	18	10	8	39.1 \pm 2.9	3 302 \pm 348	2.2 \pm 1.7	5.3 \pm 2.7	35.6 \pm 8.8
检测值				$t=0.436$	$t=0.386$	$t=0.816$	$t=0.107$	$t=0.433$
<i>P</i> 值		0.489		0.666	0.702	0.420	0.915	0.668

注: HIE 为缺氧缺血性脑病, SBH 为选择性头部亚低温, Apgar 评分为新生儿窒息评分, SNAPPE II 为新生儿急性生理学评分围生期补充评分 II; 两组性别比较采用 Fisher 精确概率法, 无检验值

2.2 主要结局指标(表2):SBH治疗组15月龄严重伤残率显著低于常规治疗组($P<0.05$);但两组住院病死率无明显差异。SBH治疗组28 d NBNA评分、15月龄BSID评分显著高于常规治疗组(均 $P<0.05$)。与常规治疗组相比,SBH治疗组28 d NBNA评分平均提高2.9分(95%CI=1.0~4.8),MDI评分平均提高11.8分(95%CI=4.3~19.3),PDI平均提高12.4分(95%CI=2.5~22.3)。

2.3 次要结局指标(表3):两组患儿治疗3 d血清NSE、S100蛋白较治疗前明显下降(均 $P<0.05$);但两组患儿治疗前后血清NSE、S100蛋白水平无明显差异。

2.4 不良事件(表4):两组患儿均无严重心律失常、大静脉血栓形成或无法纠正的低血压等严重不良事件发生;且两组患儿一般不良事件发生率比较差异亦无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年来,为探索中重度HIE更为有效的治疗措施,国际上进行了大量研究,如促红细胞生成素^[11]、巴比妥类药物^[12]、别嘌呤醇^[13]、氩^[14]、托吡酯^[15]、硫酸镁^[16]、脐血细胞移植^[17]、硒^[18]、亚低温^[19]等。亚低温治疗可降低中重度HIE病死率及伤残率,且无严重不良反应,已被多数国家列为HIE常规治疗措施^[18-19]。除亚低温外,以上治疗虽在动物实验中已显示安全有效,但由于存在治疗的最佳剂量、最佳途径及最佳时机等问题,目前尚未应用于临床。本研究探讨了SBH治疗中重度HIE的疗效和安全性,及其对血清NSE、S100蛋白的影响,以期为本地区SBH临床推广应用奠定了坚实的基础。

NBNA评分是我国鲍秀兰教授在汲取欧美新生儿行为评分优点的基础上,结合自身经验建立的我国新生儿行为评分方法。它可早期发现轻微脑损伤,警示儿科医生利用新生儿中枢神经系统早期可塑性强的时机,通过早期干预,促进代偿性康复,防治伤残^[8]。MDI和PDI用于评估婴幼儿心理行为发育状况,若MDI<80分则提示存在认知发育迟缓,若

表2 不同治疗方法两组中重度HIE患儿主要结局指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	住院病死率 [% (例)]	15月龄严重伤 残率[% (例)]	28 d NBNA 评分 (分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	15月龄 BSID 评分(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	
					MDI 评分	PDI 评分
常规组	18	5.6(1)	44.4(8)	35.7±2.6(17)	85.6±10.5(17)	85.8±13.3(17)
SBH组	18	0(0)	5.6(1)	38.6±2.8(18)	97.4±11.3(18)	98.2±15.4(18)
检验值				$t=3.170$	$t=3.195$	$t=2.543$
P值		1.000	0.018	0.003	0.003	0.016

注: HIE为缺氧缺血性脑病, SBH为选择性头部亚低温, NBNA评分为新生儿行为神经测定评分, BSID评分为贝利婴幼儿发展量表评分, MDI评分为智力发育指数评分, PDI评分为心理运动发育指数评分; 两组住院病死率和严重伤残率比较采用 Fisher 精确概率法, 无检验值; 括号内为病例数

表3 不同治疗方法两组中重度HIE患儿治疗前后血清NSE、S100蛋白水平的变化比较

组别	例数 (例)	NSE ($\mu\text{g/L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)		S100 [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	
		治疗前	治疗3 d	治疗前	治疗3 d
常规组	18	31.32±14.75	30.15±15.18 ^a	890.0(590.5, 1162.5)	387.5(273.3, 573.0) ^b
SBH组	18	32.25±15.43	29.09±16.22 ^a	842.0(462.3, 1200.5)	402.5(302.2, 580.5) ^b
检验值		$t=0.185$	$t=0.202$	$Z=0.269$	$Z=0.650$
P值		0.854	0.840	0.788	0.516

注: HIE为缺氧缺血性脑病, NSE为神经元特异性烯醇化酶, S100蛋白为中枢神经特异蛋白, SBH为选择性头部亚低温; 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P<0.05$, ^b $P<0.01$

表4 不同治疗方法两组中重度HIE患儿治疗14 d内一般不良事件比较

组别	例数 (例)	一般不良事件发生情况[例(%)]				不良事件发生率 [% (例)]
		窦性心动过缓	硬肿症	血糖紊乱	全身性感染	
常规组	18	3(16.7)	1(5.6)	4(22.2)	1(5.6)	50.0(9)
SBH组	18	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	33.3(6)
P值		1.000	1.000	0.658	1.000	0.500

注: HIE为缺氧缺血性脑病, SBH为选择性头部亚低温; 两组间比较采用 Fisher 确切概率法, 无检验值

PDI<80分则提示小儿存在运动发育迟缓^[9]。本研究显示, SBH可显著降低中重度HIE患儿15月龄严重伤残率, 提高28 d NBNA评分及15月龄BSID评分, 与国内外研究结果一致^[20-23]。这意味着SBH治疗对HIE新生儿有显著的近、远期脑保护作用。

亚低温的脑保护机制可能是^[24-25]: ①降低脑代谢需求, 减轻脑水肿, 保护线粒体功能, 维持机体能量平衡; ②减轻缺血/再灌注损伤; ③减少或抑制细胞毒性氨基酸聚集和一氧化碳产生; ④抑制强烈有害的炎症反应; ⑤抑制自由基活性和脂质过氧化; ⑥抑制细胞凋亡等。而本研究表明, 与常规治疗相比, SBH治疗对血清NSE、S100蛋白水平无显著影响, 提示其并不能通过抑制神经细胞凋亡、促进神经细胞修复的机制达到脑保护作用, 与上述“抑制细胞凋亡”理论不符, 为亚低温与具有抑制神经细胞凋亡、促进神经细胞修复作用等神经保护剂的联合应用提供了理论基础。因此, SBH确切的作用机制仍需进一步研究。

研究表明, SBH可降低HIE患儿病死率^[20-23]。

然而本研究显示, SBH 并未降低 HIE 患儿住院病死率, 与 Azzopardi 等^[25] 研究结果一致。因此, SBH 治疗能否降低中重度 HIE 患儿病死率尚有争议, 仍需更大样本的随机对照临床试验 (RCT) 予以明确。

亚低温治疗中可能发生心律失常、硬肿症、严重感染、血栓、低血压、血糖紊乱等不良事件^[26]。本研究显示, SBH 治疗中重度 HIE 未增加血糖紊乱、硬肿症、低血压、心律失常、全身性感染等不良事件的发生, 与国内外研究结果一致^[20-23]。提示临床医生在使用 SBH 治疗中重度 HIE 过程中, 只要做好监护和及时处置工作, SBH 的应用是相对安全的。

本研究不足之处: 样本量较小, 未对 HIE 患儿进行更长期随访, 因此更远期疗效尚不确定; HIE 是由多因素、多环节综合造成, 任何单一神经保护治疗都难以有效阻断其病理生理过程, 故亚低温与其他神经保护剂联合应用是今后必然的研究方向。

综上, SBH 治疗中重度新生儿 HIE 安全有效, 建议在临床推广应用。

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